



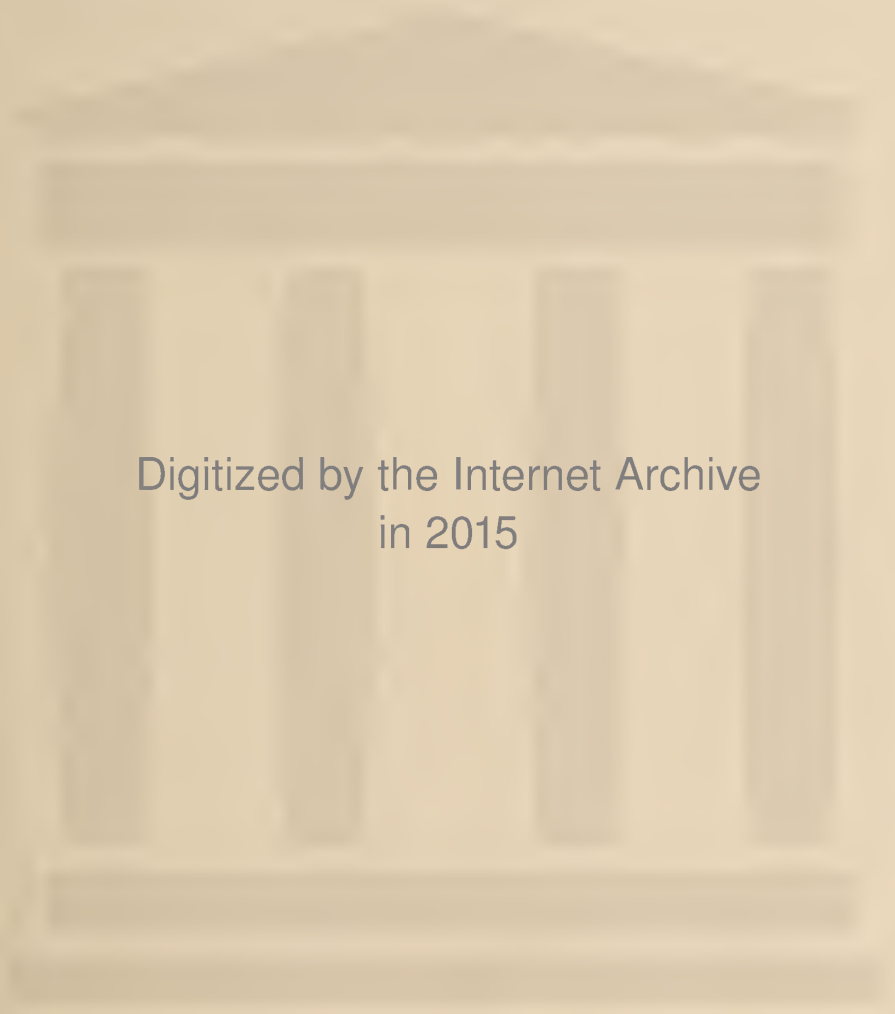
Jan-Dec. 1891

LIBRARY OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

PRINCETON, N. J.

Division.....*I*.....

Section.....*7*.....



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/brazilianmission46unse>



RL  
I.7

MAY 1891



Entered at the Post Office at Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class matter.

Vol. IV.  
No. 6.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., JUNE, 1891.

Subscription Price.  
25 Cents Per Year.

DR. H. M. LANE, with his daughters, arrived in New York May 3rd. We are rejoiced to say that the long sea voyage and medical treatment received in Germany have proved of great service and he is now nearly restored to his usual health. After a season of rest at home he will return to Sao Paulo, adding to his recent duties as director of the school those of Provisional President of the Christian University. He will have, however, so many experienced fellow laborers that we trust he will not be overworked in the future as he has in the past.

No news from the home land ever brought more joy to the Sao Paulo station of the Presbyterian mission than the letter announcing the election of Dr. Lane as Provisional President of the Christian University. "It will be a success now," "The only man in Brazil or out of it," "Thank God"; these and similar expressions show what the workers on the field think of the action of the trustees. May He whose name the institution bears strengthen the man for the work.

We regret to learn that Rev. Dr. Horrell, who recently went to Ceara, was

attacked by small pox. Dr. Butler, of Maranham, was, he writes, expecting him and his wife, who was also ill, at that port on their way to the United States.

THE work of the Church at Maranham is prospering greatly. The house of worship is filled at night. The Sunday-school and the day school have largely increased in members.

The church sustains its own poor by weekly collections, and for more than a year has sustained a young Brazilian as preacher in the interior, and expect in August to send him to the United States for college and seminary training, defraying all his expenses.

Dr. Butler and Rev. Mr. Thompson are building a small steam launch so as to preach to the interior towns during the dry season. All the important towns in the region—ten in number—are on navigable rivers, and the missionaries hope by moving rapidly from place to place to preach every day in the week. The boat is building in Maranham, but the engine will be ordered from New York.

WE HAVE received the following note from Mr. Porter, of Parana:

"An esteemed Brazilian minister

kindly informed me that my recent article on 'The Brazilian Idea' produced an undesirable impression. He writes, 'You were very unhappy in giving a general character to particular facts.' I regret any wrong impression given in that attempt of a newcomer to give information to our friends in the United States. I am sure they will be as glad as I am to learn that the 'particular facts,' though drawn from Brazilian sources, do not justly picture the whole country. I would not, of course, in the slightest degree misrepresent our Brazilian brethren or their countrymen, the great work of evangelization yet to be done or the noble beginning already made..

### **PRESBYTERY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.**

The late meeting of this Presbytery in the city of Rio de Janeiro was an interesting one owing to two circumstances; the first was the reception of Rev. Wood E. Finley as a fellow worker in the vast field occupied by the Presbytery. Brother Finley is alone in the great city of Bahia, not to speak of the State of Bahia which is the third in population in the Republic. He is nobly taking up the lines which his honored predecessor, Dr. Blackford, was called upon to lay down.

The other circumstance was the reception of the ex-priest Sr. Lino as a candidate for the ministry. The evening before his reception, he led the weekly prayer meeting; at which time he preached an excellent sermon. His examination as to his christian experiences and motives in seeking the ministry was very satisfactory. Owing to the former position of the candidate, Presbytery sought by rigorous questioning to ascertain the exact position which the candidate occupied. During his examination Sr. Lino described the steps by which he was led to abandon Rome and seek Christ. His first doubt was upon

the doctrine of transubstantiation, which he could not reconcile with the Scriptures. The next doctrine which occupied his attention was that of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. For this he could not find any Scripture warrant. So he passed from one doctrine to another until he was forced, by the conclusions which he had reached, to abandon the Church of Rome. At the same time, by his careful study of the Scriptures, he was reaching a firm faith in Christ as his saviour. The ministrations of Sr. Lino have been very acceptable to the congregation of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Rio. Sr. Lino is now preparing for licensure, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Trajano, the Pastor of the Rio Church. Much is hoped from Sr. Lino, who merits the prayers of God's people, that he may become an honored successor of expadre Conceicao one of the first, if not the first of that "company of priests" who shall be the messengers of the meek and lowly Jesus.

### **THE PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ESCHOLA AMERICANA.**

These schools I have inspected for the past month, and find the work so satisfactory that I take pleasure in reporting their condition for BRAZILIAN MISSIONS.

There are four primary rooms, three taught by young ladies trained in the school, and one by an experienced Brazilian lady who has been connected with the school many years. There are assistant teachers in all the rooms, members of the higher grades in the grammar school, or else in normal training.

There are few schools in America where the discipline is more thorough or the teaching more systematic than



in these primary rooms. or, I might justly say, in all the rooms in the school. The firm though kind discipline is strong in its effect upon the little ones. More interesting children I have never known—bright and eager for knowledge. I am particularly interested in the rapid progress of the pretty little six-year olds. It is astonishing how very soon these Brazilian children learn to read, in spite of the absence of suitable Portuguese reading books, those for very little children being too “grown up” in sentiment and lacking proper illustrations.

In fact the lack of proper text-books has been the greatest difficulty in every department of the school and nothing is more surprising to a new comer who expects to find only routine work than the energy, patience and skill being expended in the preparation of new books. With the publication of two reading books already prepared the primary departments will be very well supplied with material planned, prepared and published by the director and his teachers. Their books are universally admitted to be the best in the Portuguese language and go everywhere bearing silent witness to Protestant thoroughness and love of truth.

Many methods successful in America are out of place here, for example teaching reading by the word method after the American plan is a failure, as the Portuguese language is better suited to syllable recognition from the first and all our English methods must be used with a large admixture of common sense in adapting means to end—the end being to develop harmoniously with their surroundings the threefold nature of the dear little men and women whom we are trying to prepare for filling the highest places in the republic. Even now the scholars of our school are given the preference when seeking a place in business circles.

The school is full to overflowing, and many who applied for admission had to be disappointed.

Lessons in Tonic Sol-Fa are given daily in the intermediate and primary schools. French and English lessons are taught on alternate days throughout the schools. The children have a remarkable faculty for learning languages. We use conversation lessons conducted entirely in the French or the English language.

The intermediate department is taught by an exceptionally gifted young lady. Her long room, containing nearly seventy scholars, is always to be found in order, every scholar employed busily at the work of the half hour, and every face happy and interested. In fact, we have not a teacher in these departments who would not be appreciated in American schools. Their methods are excellent, their manner of teaching very pleasing, and their success in advancing the mental growth of their children is marked.

Friends in the United States, by all means lend a hand in Brazilian advancement, by sending us educators and that the best. American schools in Brazil are an acknowledged success, but it takes teachers who can succeed in America to succeed here—even the best of the best. Strong normal schools to train Brazilian young people for the noble work of education are much needed and way well be multiplied. Financially they would succeed, they would lead in the intellectual development of the nation, and as a Christianizing power they can have no superior.

The young republic aspires to have the best in education: she demands it, and is able to pay for it; and even if she were not, the United States as her elder sister ought to spare to her some of the many excellent instructors in our land of free schools.

CLARA E. HOUGH, NORMAL TEACHER.

### OUR NEW WORK.

Though all Brazil is a widespread invitation, the Northern Mission has resolved this year on but one forward step—to establish a model school at Curitiba. The opportunity is exceptional. There is no girls' boarding school in the State of Parana. The well-established reputation of the São Paulo school makes all, both Catholics and Protestants very ready to entrust their children to our care. The new "Brazilian Idea" in the shape of a thirst for thorough education is taking strong hold upon the people. The State has many wealthy citizens able and anxious to educate their children, but distant from schools. Our Propaganda is firmly rooted in several of the towns of the neighborhood and the sons and daughters of our churches are ready to come forward as normal and theological students. Means of communication are being improved and the time is not far distant when all parts of the State will readily be accessible from the capital. The "boom," that shifting guarantee of progress with which our Western people are so familiar, is drifting towards the city and the grand agricultural resources of the region and especially its practical monopoly of the *mate* trade will enable it to retain any population and commerce it may arrest under this pressure. In a word, the door of one of Brazil's most important districts is wide open.

We are also very fortunate in having experienced workers and available funds to begin the work. The Misses Kuhl and Dascomb have been the pioneers of more than one mission enterprise, and now after years of hard labor in São Paulo Miss Kuhl finds that the girls' boarding school there has become self-supporting and can spare her and the allowance it has had from the Ladies'

Board of Philadelphia. Miss Williamson is ready to take charge of the school in July, and in July the most experienced members of the mission will thus be free to begin anew the work of foundation building. No one can estimate the value of their experience. The history of our mission schools is a record of promising plans that failed and dubious prospects that proved to be realized blessings. Of much of this history these ladies were a part and the school in Curitiba will be spared many a shock that it might have received in less skilled hands.

The attitude of the mission toward the new work promises blessing. The mission meeting of 1891 will long be remembered as the first in the history of the mission that was a unit in its school plans. Everybody heartily approved of a fully equipped school for Curitiba, and taught by the object lesson of São Paulo's cramped quarters, everybody was ready to follow the command and "devise liberal things." It was resolved to plan for a first-class school of three great departments—a day school of eight grades closing with the senior preparatory, to which will be attached a normal course of two years—a kindergarten and a department of music—a girls' boarding department with house-keeping school and general industrial education and a boys' boarding school with manual training shops. Of these departments, two, the day school in some of its grades and the girls' school with its attendant classes, will begin in July in hired buildings, leaving the remainder of the day school and the boys' department for the growth of the future. The mission made a special appeal to the Board for permission to raise \$10,000 in the United States to put the girls' school in suitable permanent quarters and so diminish the annual expenses of



the work. No one who does not know all the ins and outs of Brazilian affairs can understand how necessary this is. To-day property is cheap in Curityba and \$10,000 would secure ample grounds for all the schools and build a boarding-house for the girls' school. In four years it may be insufficient to purchase a lot for the day school. Four years ago the São Paulo school was refused permission to pay \$4,500 for the land necessary to keep noisy shops out of the angle of its yard. Three months ago the same lot sold for \$30,000, and to-day it is covered by a heavy factory. The sum asked is little enough if we are to attempt anything in Curityba.

When these schools are once established they will be self-supporting. Brazil is no poverty-stricken China or Syria, but a land teeming with wealth and a land whose people expect and prefer to pay their own way. Give them a good school and every department becomes not only self-supporting, but is able to carry a considerable number of chosen pupils of the poorer classes, who thus have a chance to enter on their life work side by side with the children of the rich. Given a start the schools can even pay for a part of their own buildings, a thing very few American schools ever attempt. Relieved of rent charges they can relieve the Board of nearly all expense and we here, in close contact with the work and its needs and possibilities, are praying most earnestly that aid may come in this matter.

This, then, is our new work for the year—another beacon light for Brazilian youth, another Christian home to send forth home makers, another feeder for the college and through it, the pulpit, the bar, the mart; another influence of which it may be said "all are better who come in contact with it."

### AN HUMBLE BEGINNING.

When Paul was enumerating the necessary antecedents to the spread of the Gospel, he might have added to "How shall they preach unless they be sent?" "How shall they preach regularly unless they have a house?" A room or building set apart to the worship of God is one of the first necessities everywhere but nowhere so much as on mission ground. We all feel the force of Dr. White's pleadings for the Board of Church Erection as the "Sheltering Arms" of the church, guarding and protecting the infant flocks, and the foreign missionary soon finds that all that is true concerning the value of such an agency in the home land is doubly true abroad in the midst of adverse influences and active enemies. Every church or congregation needs a building.

In Brazil this need has been met in various ways. Some small country congregations consisting, as those at Fazenda Gomes and Rio Novo, largely of a single family, by their own labor have erected little chapels. Some churches and schools have been built with money granted by the Board or raised by special effort in the United States, and thus have been aided in all these ways. In spite, however, of every effort many congregations are still homeless. Churches in the small cities often are composed mainly of poor people. They have no farms from which to obtain building materials. They are unaccustomed to the labor of building. A lot is expensive. On the other side "Special Funds" should be rare. The Board needs all its receipts for evangelistic work and other sources of aid are few.

From these reasons many members of the various Presbyterian Unions long

have desired a loan fund from which money could be advanced to churches desiring to build, on conditions that they would return the money in annual installments without interest. This idea took shape in a petition from the Presbytery of São Paulo to the mission asking a grant of six thousand dollars to inaugurate such a fund. The mission declined to endorse this petition because of the heavy debt of the Board, but advised that a sufficient sum of money to constitute a loan fund for the Synod be set apart from the sale of certain properties in Rio no longer needed in the work. Though this arrangement is perfectly satisfactory for the future no one can tell how long the time will elapse before it can be consummated.

Under these circumstances a few of the missionaries have formed a "Building Fund Association" on the following basis: Donations of any sum are received but donors of 100 milrises (\$50) become life-members and constitute the association. The treasurers to whom donations can be sent are the editors in Brooklyn and São Paulo, of *BRAZILIAN MISSIONS*. The object of the association will be to raise and administer such a loan fund as is mentioned above. The provisional directorate of the association consists of the Rev. G. A. Landes, of Curityba, Parana, Miss Elmira Kuhl, of São Paulo and the Rev. J. B. Kolb, of Larangeiras, Sergipe. The names of all life-members, the dates and postoffice origins of all donations, and the report of the treasurers and directorate will be published in *BRAZILIAN MISSIONS*.

While they would not draw one cent from the Board in its present necessities, the originators of this movement hope by care and thought-taking to save from their own expenses the money which they propose to devote to this cause and they ask the especial friends of this branch of the Lord's work to consider their ability to aid in the same way.

May the Lord of the Harvest bless the work!

## THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF BRAZIL.

BY REV. G. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

[*Concluded.*]

Turning now from these elements in the social condition of Brazil, let us look for a moment at the new condition involved in the change of the form of Government. It was first announced to us as a *coup d'état* of arms. It excited the greatest astonishment, that a handful of soldiers should be able to carry the empire and effect so radical a change in a single day. How shall we account for it? Remember the sword which Silva Xavier (Tiradentes) drew in 1789, and for which he was slain a century ago. Consider that that sword has been beaten not into pruning hooks, but pens. Throughout the century, from that day to this, there has been no lack of men to write in defence of the principles for which he gave his life. This has been increasingly so in the last quarter of a century. Quintino Bocayuva, now the minister of foreign affairs in the new republic, as co-editor in 1870 of the paper entitled *A Republica*, advocated openly in the city of Rio Janeiro principles of republicanism. He has continued to write from that time with a pen which has merited for him a title such as was given to Chrysostom. It has been a golden pen, a pen of moderation, of firmness, of consistency, and it has scarcely ceased day or night to scatter the seeds of free government on the wings of the press. When it was found that the paper, *A Republica* could not yet be sustained, the Republicans wisely dropped it, but continued to advocate their principles through the daily papers of the country. Many of the young students of the law school

and medical schools have been associated with them in this service ever since. It was evident to those of us who were in Brazil in September, 1888, that their principles were already prevalent and would soon become dominant. When the Deputy elected from the very province of Minas where "Tiradentes" was slain in 1789, presented himself as the choice of his fellow citizens for his seat in the parliament as a Republican, and openly declared his unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance to the monarchical form of government, or to support the religion of the State in which he was not a believer, he was required to retire. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and Conservatives and Liberals vied with each other in maintaining that the man was just as much entitled to his seat in the House as any of them. One of the Conservatives maintained that he was more entitled to his seat than some of them, saying: He appears to have more conscience than the most of us." He was admitted to his seat. It was evident, therefore, that the principles which had been advocated by Republicans animated both the Liberals and Conservatives, and there was no appearance of resistance, and no disposition to resist them. Later, when the Conservatives were unable to command a majority in that House, and the Emperor dissolved it and called a Liberal to form the Ministry, and that Ministry on the 7th of June last took its seat, there were cries on the part of some of the members of the House of "Down with the monarchy," "Long live the Republic." Therefore it has not taken by surprise those who have been watching the current of affairs in Brazil; except in this that it was not anticipated so soon. It was not in the spirit of the people

that the old monarch who had endeared himself to them by many of his traits of character, it was not in the popular desire that he should be disturbed in his lifetime. It was feared that his political life would be cut short by his failure of health or abdicating his throne in favor of his daughter. This fear led to such a combination between the leaders of the parties, and the army and navy leavened with republican principles, that there was no resistance in any quarter to a quiet passage from one form of government to another.

I am persuaded that Dom Pedro is better satisfied himself to see his principles prevail under a Republican form than to see them go down under his own dynasty. What are the prospects? Who can be a prophet? There are many who prophesy the fall of the new Government, that it will certainly go to pieces. On the contrary I am persuaded it possesses the elements of permanency. The Provisional Government is composed of men of undoubted patriotism and ability. At the voice of the people they will yield their places peacefully to better men if there are any.\*

In an article in one of our daily papers here the remark was made that the Emperor Dom Pedro had said that if he were not Emperor he would be a school-teacher, for he considered the guiding of the mind and preparation of the character as the noblest mission on earth. It was remarked that while

\*This prediction (of 1889) was realized so soon as the *Constituent Congress* met in November of 1890. The Provisional Government promptly placed the reins in the hands of the elect Representatives, who in their turn requested the President and Cabinet to continue, by the authority of Congress, to hold them until the Constitution should be discussed and adopted. This done Congress elected the same President, who with a new Cabinet continues to serve the Republic of the U. S. of Brazil.



it may be doubted now that having ceased to be Emperor he will become a school-teacher, yet there is no doubt that the future of Brazil is in the hand of the school-teacher.

In the closing chapter of *A Journey to Brazil*, Prof. Agassiz has set forth clearly his hopes for that land where he had exceptional opportunities for observation. He saw three obstacles to progress—slavery, a corrupt clergy, and lack of educational institutions.

Slavery is a thing of the past. Religious liberty will bring into play forces which will require "a more vigorous, intelligent and laborious clergy." Education has received a great stimulus. We are drawing nearer the realization of the brighter hopes entertained by the great naturalist who thus expressed himself: "There is much that is discouraging in the aspect of Brazil, even for those who hope and believe as I do that she has before her an honorable and powerful career."

"There is much also that is very cheering that leads me to believe that her life as a nation will not belie her great gifts as a country. Should her moral and intellectual endowments grow into harmony with her wonderful natural beauty and wealth the world will not have seen a fairer land."

The organ of a parish priest prints an account of a miracle, numerous signed by the marks of the faithful.

A DYING man was approached by a friend to whom he owed much who requested as a favor that he would allow a priest to come and confess him. Permission was given and the priest made his appearance. After entering the chamber of the dying man he spoke to him by saying "Are you ready to make your confession?" No answer nor a sign from the sufferer. "Confess your sins," No answer. "Do you hear me? Repent and confess your sins." Still no answer. After trying his best to get an answer from the sufferer, he made ready to leave the room, and as he was leaving the sufferer turned in his bed and said, "Ah! is that you Mr. Priest: I did not know that you were here." The priest on leaving the house told the family that the dying man had confessed! What a confession! This is but one illustration of many that might be given of the way in which priests impose upon the dying and upon their friends. They will often perform their incantations over those in delirium or unconscious, and assure relatives their salvation is secured.

### Brazilian Missions.

*A monthly bulletin, containing the latest reports of missionary work in Brazil, is published at Brooklyn, N. Y.*

*Terms, 25 cents per annum, payable in advance. Outside the United States and Canada, 37 cents, or 18 pence.*

*Small amounts may be remitted in U. S. postage stamps.*

*Advertising rates given on application.*

*Address all editorial and business correspondence to Rev. Donald McLaren, D. D., 372 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

## MOTNERS!

Teach your boys and girls business methods. Instruct them in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and how to write a business letter. Nothing will do this so quickly and surely as the proper use of a **TYPEWRITER**. You can teach them at home, and can use the in your own correspondence. We will sell a fine of any of the celebrated "Hall," "World," "Victor," "McLoughlin," "Odell," "Merritt," "Sun," or "Crown" makes, at 20% to 50% less than manufacturers' prices. Don't pay high prices; \$5 to \$15 will buy the best of these machines. Shipped with privilege of examining before accepting. Address for illustrated catalogue and samples of work, "YOUTH'S BUSINESS DEPARTMENT," TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 31 Broadway, New York City. (All makes of standard typewriters.)







Gaylord Bros.  
Makers  
Syracuse N. Y.  
PAT. MAR. 21, 1908

I-7 v.4  
Brazilian Missions

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00310 1260